

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

***In the Specification:***

Please **AMEND** the specification as shown in the following marked up paragraph, which shows changes made relative to the immediate prior version.

Please **AMEND** the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 3 as follows:

U.S. Patent Application Serial Number 09/453,729 filed December 2, 1999, now abandoned, and entitled, "Coal-Based Carbon Foams", which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, describes a family of carbon foams having a density of preferably between about 0.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup> and about 0.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup> that are produced by the controlled heating of coal particulate preferably up to ¼ inch in diameter in a "mold" and under a non-oxidizing atmosphere. The process described in this application comprises: 1) heating a coal particulate of preferably small i.e., less than about ¼ inch particle size in a "mold" and under a non-oxidizing atmosphere at a heat uprate from about 1 to about 20°C to a temperature of between about 300 and about 700°C; 2) soaking at a temperature of between about 300 and 700°C for from about 10 minutes up to about 12 hours to form a green foam; 3) controllably cooling the green foam to a temperature below about 100°C. According to the method described in the aforementioned application, the porous foam product of this process is subsequently preferably carbonized by the application of known techniques, for example, soaking at a temperature of between about 800°C and about 1200°C for a period of from about 1 to about 3 hours. Although this is the preferred temperature range for carbonization, carbonization actually occurs at temperatures between about 600°C and 1600°C. The electrical resistivity of carbon foams of the present application produced within the

temperature ranges for the various treatments of the materials described in the aforementioned patent application are shown graphically in Figure 2. As shown in this graph, so-called “green foam” i.e. foam produced by heating and soaking at temperatures below about 600°C, exhibit an electrical resistivity on the order of about  $1.E^{+07}$  ohm-cm, while foam subjected to carbonization, i.e. exposure to temperatures on the order of 600°C to about 1600°C exhibit dielectric constants on the order of from about  $1.E^{+06}$  ohm-cm to about  $1.E^{-02}$  ohm-cm.